



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague in Lima, Eten, Lambayeque, Arica, and Iquique during November, 1904.

In November, 1904, there were 10 new cases of plague in the province of Lima, 24 in the village of Eten, 13 in Lambayeque, and perhaps 25 in the vicinity of Pacasmayo and Guadalupe. In Arica, Chile, cases are occurring frequently. In Iquique on December 4 there were remaining in the lazaretto 13 cases. The fact of the existence of plague in Arica and Iquique is denied by the port authorities, but affirmed by physicians, as is attested by death certificates. Bills of health were issued to 10 vessels after the usual inspection of personnel, disinfection of baggage, and fumigation.

Plague in the province of Lima—Inspection of vessels—Typhus fever in Huancavelica—Plague in Trujillo.

From November 16 to December 11, inclusive, 14 new cases of plague occurred in the province of Lima. At present there are 5 cases remaining in the lazaretto. Seventy days have elapsed since the last case was reported in Callao. Salavery and Payata are presumably free from plague at present, but the disease still lingers in Eten and Pacasmayo. The fumigation of out-going steamers from Callao has been discontinued except in the case of vessels bound for ports in the United States or the Republic of Panama. Inspection of personnel, and inspection and disinfection of baggage is still required of all vessels. Vessels from Eten and Pacasmayo are fumigated on arrival at Callao, and vessels from Chilean ports are fumigated on arrival at Mollendo.

Two cases of typhus fever in Huancavelica and 3 cases of plague in Trujillo have just been reported to me by Dr. Castro Gutierrez.

Bills of health from ports south of Callao now conform to the regulations, with the exception of those from the consulate at Caldera, Chile. The bills of health from Iquique report various cases of "infectious disease" in the lazaretto at that place without specifying the disease.

The smallpox patient reported to you as having been removed from the steamship *Loa* was released after twelve days in quarantine and presented at this office on December 26, and again on December 30, asking to be allowed to embark for Panama. As she is still a source of contagion, I have twice postponed her voyage, the scales not having yet disappeared. In justice to Dr. Castro Gutierrez I have to state that he had nothing to do with the release of this patient at a time when she is still a source of danger to the community.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from San Juan and subports for November, 1904.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports January 11 as follows:

Transactions at San Juan and the six subports of the island of Porto Rico for the month of November, 1904:

Vessels inspected.....	20
Vessels held in quarantine.....	4
Persons detained in quarantine.....	18
Bills of health issued.....	30